

NAVY WINS FROM ARMY

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Sunday.

FINAL
EDITION.

The



World.

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EDITION.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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TWO GOALS AT FINISH ENABLE MIDDIES TO BEAT ARMY 6 TO 0

Neither Side Scores Through Three
Hard Fought Quarters Until
Brown Makes Lucky
Field Goals.

	1st Period	2d Period	3d Period	4th Period	Total Score
Army	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	6	6

THE LINE-UP.

Army.	Position.	Navy.
Marriliatt	L. E.	Ingram
Wynne	L. T.	Hall
Welland	L. G.	Howe
Purnell	Centre	Perry
Houston	R. G.	Brown
Devore	R. T.	Ralston
Markoe	R. E.	Gilchrist
Pritchard	O. B.	Rodes
Hobbs	L. H. B.	Leonard
Benedict	R. H. B.	McNeavey
Keyes	F. B.	Harrison

BY ROBERT EDGREN.

(Special to the Evening World.)

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

For the third successive time the Navy defeated the Army here this afternoon. The final score was 6 to 0. Brown was the hero of the navy team. In the last quarter, with less than five minutes to play he kicked two field goals. Cutting out that last few minutes the games was a seesaw affair and the teams were very evenly matched.

In the first quarter the army started off with a series of plunges that won them half of the length of the field. After that the navy rallied and presented a stubborn defense to the army attack. Hobbs, punting for the army, was offset by that of Leonard for the navy. The punting duel was fairly even all the way.

When the third quarter was half over it seemed impossible that either side would score. But finally the navy worked down close enough to the army goal to give Brown a chance after that first goal. The army fought desperately. No harder and rougher game has been seen this season. But the navy had gained double strength with the first taste of victory.

Luck was with her when a long punt grazed Pritchard's leg and the Navy recovered the ball within striking distance of the army goal. This gave her a second score, and luck was surely against the Army when, after a perfectly executed forward pass, three yards, the muddy ball slipped through Marriliatt's fingers and spoiled a very good chance to make a touchdown.

RIVAL COLORS CARRIED BY EVERYBODY.

Franklin Field never presented a more brilliant spectacle than this afternoon. The enthusiasm began to break loose when, at one o'clock, the Army mule was led in through the southwest gate and staked out at the edge of the gridiron. The mule didn't care for gridirons particularly. After browsing about and falling to find any grass on the muddy field he turned his attention to the incoming crowd. And surely this was something to attract even the attention of the army mule. Under the brick archways poured a solid torrent of spectators. Thousands of flags fluttered in the air; the Orange and Blue of the Navy, the Gray and Black and Gold of the Army. Every one was a partisan—every one carried a pennon. Great yellow chrysanthemums went past in bunches. The stands filled rapidly. It was evident that the expected 33,000

MEDAL FOR SERGT. GLAVIS.

Washington Honors New York Police Officer for Rescue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A silver life-saving medal was awarded by the Treasury Department today to Sgt. Dennis J. Glavis of the New York police force in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing Mrs. Caroline Warner from drowning in Staten Island Sound, Aug. 24 last.

RIVAL CAPTAINS OF ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS ON GRIDIRON.



RODES OF NAVY



DEVORE OF ARMY.

HER SHOE HURLED BY SUFFRAGETTE AT COURT JUDGE

Women After Lloyd George in
Aberdeen Keep City Astir
With Acts of Violence.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Nov. 30.—Militant suffragettes today brought about two scenes of extreme violence in which a woman's shoes and a horsewhip were used as weapons. The first outbreak occurred when three of the women, Joyce Locke, Fanny Parker and Mary Pollock, who had been caught last evening in possession of explosives in the music hall where Chancellor Lloyd-George was to speak, were brought up before the magistrate.

After hearing the evidence, the magistrate remanded them for further inquiry. As he informed them of this Joyce Locke removed her shoes and hurled one of them at the magistrate's head and then threw the other at the head of the clerk of the court. She was promptly committed for contempt of court.

LASHED CLERGYMAN AT STA- TION OF RAILROAD.

The second outrage was committed by one of the members of a party of suffragettes who were waiting at the railroad station for the departure of Chancellor Lloyd-George. The woman mistook Rev. Forbes Jackson for the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in disguise. She lashed the clergyman across the face with a heavy horsewhip and was at once arrested.

In all five suffragettes were under arrest in connection with the Lloyd-George meeting. They included the woman caught in the hall where the speech was to be delivered with a dummy bomb in her possession, her two companions, a girl who hurled stones through the window of an automobile in which she mistakenly thought the Chancellor was riding and today's assailant of the Rev. Forbes Jackson.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, which it had been expected would include an outline of his land taxation policy, did nothing of the kind. The Chancellor said, indeed, denounce landism in the bitterest terms and emphatically declared his intention of breaking it up, but he did not definitely explain how he proposed to accomplish it or just what system he proposed to establish in its place.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF MAIL BOX RAIDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The newspapers today published long lists of business houses, under notices explaining that as the firms have no means of knowing whether their mail, posted yesterday,

HYDE CRUSHED BY VERDICT, REFUSES TO SEE FRIENDS; LAWYERS PLAN TO FREE HIM

Former City Chamberlain Won't
Discuss His Conviction by Jury in
Bribery Trial; Wife Prostrated
in Their Home.

Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, convicted last night of bribery in connection with the loan of \$130,000 he forced Joseph G. Robin of the defunct Northern Bank to make to the crumbling Carnegie Trust Company, is on the verge of a nervous collapse to-day in his cell in the Tombs Prison. He was first reported to have slept calmly during the night, but later appeared to have been crushed by the weight of last night's verdict.

When a guard took to him a note from an Evening World reporter requesting an interview Hyde said: "Tell the newspaper men I haven't anything to say."

Scores of personal friends who came early to the Tombs were denied admission to the prisoner. "Tell them I cannot bear to see any one," was the message Hyde sent back to them.

It is said Mrs. Hyde is prostrated at her home in Roseton, N. Y., and that she is under the care of physicians. The first intimation she received of her husband's conviction came to her at midnight in a telephone message from Hyde himself, sent from the Tombs. Hyde will be arraigned next Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for sentence by Supreme Court Justice Goff, who presided at his trial.

Under the section of the code under which he was convicted, Hyde can receive as much as ten years in Sing Sing, or be fined as much as \$5,000, or both. There is ground for the belief that Justice Goff's sentence will not reach the maximum that can be imposed.

**HYDE PLANS FOR FIGHT TO
UPSET CONVICTION.**

John B. Stanchfield said today that he could not make any move to obtain Hyde's release from prison until after sentence is passed by Justice Goff on Wednesday.

"Then," he said, "I will go before Justice McCall in Part I, Special Term, Supreme Court, and move for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The District Attorney must be allowed at least two days to answer to this motion, so that it will be impossible to obtain Mr. Hyde's release on bail until next Saturday."

Under the law Hyde automatically loses his citizenship. His citizenship is to him only by naturalization. Hyde was born in Treviso, Nova Scotia, but came to New York when a boy and was practically brought up by Mayor Gaynor, who put him through law school and made him his law partner, later appointing him to the office of City Chamberlain, in which he continued the offense of which he was convicted last night.

Hyde does not occupy a cell in the Tombs, but is more comfortably housed in what is known as the hospital ward of the prison.

TOO LONG FOR COTS IN TOMBS CELLS.

Deputy Commissioner of Correction Wright explained this afternoon that Hyde was too long to fit the usual cell cot. Mr. Wright says Mr. Hyde is 4 feet 2 inches tall and that there is no cell cot long enough to accommodate him.

The tall prisoner was served with breakfast today from a nearby French restaurant, and will get all of his meals from that source while he remains in the Tombs. He received a visit from Max D. Steiner, one of his counsel, who refused to make any statement.

There is much conjecture as to the future status of Joseph G. Robin, wrecker of the Northern Bank and the Washington Savings Bank, on which testimony Hyde was found guilty. Nearly two years ago Robin pleaded guilty before Justice Seabury to the charge of grand larceny in connection with the theft of \$13,000 from the Washington Savings Bank. He has never been sentenced.

ROBIN'S REPORT OF TALK WITH JUSTICE SEABURY.

On the witness stand a few days ago Robin declared that the night before he entered his plea he told Justice Seabury he did not feel himself guilty of the charge to which he was pleading.

"BRIDGIE" WEBBER, BECKER INFORMER, WHO SAILED TO-DAY.



BRIDGIE WEBBER

'BRIDGIE' WEBBER SAILS, BARRICADED IN A STATEROOM

Rosenthal Informer's Wife
Clings to Him and Sobs Hys-
terically on Ward Liner.

Barricaded in stateroom No. 44, crying and frightened and with his wife clinging to him and sobbing hysterically, "Bridgie" Webber sailed this afternoon on the Ward liner Saratoga for Cuba and Mexico, as his first stop on a globe girdling junket.

The little financial magnate of the Rosenthal murder brokers sailed under his own name, Louis Webber, but he had taken every possible precaution to prevent the word going abroad that he was about to leave the country. His presence on the liner was made known during a delay of fifty minutes in the ship's sailing. The Saratoga was scheduled to leave her pier at 1 o'clock, but it was 1:50 o'clock when the gang-plank was hauled in.

The gambler and his wife came to the pier in a taxicab with the blinds drawn. Mrs. Webber was heavily veiled and "Bridgie" had his collar turned up and his hat pulled down over his eyes.

BARRICADES THE DOOR OF HIS STATEROOM.

The couple reached their stateroom without being recognized, and once they were inside "Bridgie" slid a trunk in front of the door to serve as a barricade.

It was not until half an hour later that newspaper men aboard the vessel learned of the Webbers' presence. There was a rush to stateroom No. 44 and a demand for an interview.

The gambler uttered no reply at first, but piled up some more luggage in front of the door. Insistent knocking finally moved him.

"Who is it?" he asked, in a shaking voice.

When it was explained that there were no gunmen present Webber opened the door on a crack.

"For God's sake, give a man a chance!" he said.

"Yes, for God's sake give him a chance," sobbed Mrs. Webber, who was clinging to her husband's arm.

"Can you tell us where you are going?" asked one of the interviewers.

"We are going as far away as possible," Webber replied. We will go first to Cuba, then to Mexico, then to Buenos Ayres, then to Valparaiso and then to China, and if that isn't far enough we will keep on going. Now, please leave us alone and don't attract any more attention."

Hang! went the door and the barricade came speeding down to the pier and seven young men piled out. One of the seven rushed up to the pier watchman and asked if Webber had sailed on the Saratoga. The watchman told him he thought so. The seven young men gathered in a group and were talking excitedly with two policemen went up to them and advised them to move on. They obeyed swiftly and rode off in their car. Whether they were friends or enemies of the gambler could not be ascertained.

APRIL 24 NEW DATE FOR THE INAUGURAL OF OUR PRESIDENTS

Wilson Is to Be Sworn In on March
4, but He Will Hold Outdoor
Public Ceremonial When the
Weather Will Be Milder.

AGITATION FOR CHANGE HAS BEEN ON FOR YEARS

President-Elect Makes Sharp Com-
ment on Those Who Write
Him Letters of Advice.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 30.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson announced to-day that, though he would agree to being sworn in as President on March 4, the day fixed by law as the legal beginning of a Presidential term, all of the inaugural ceremonies would be postponed to the last Thursday in April, which will be the 24th of that month.

Gov. Wilson gave as his reason for this change the always existing possibility of inclement weather on the date usually devoted to the inaugural ceremonies and the consequent inconvenience and even danger to the health of those who witness and participate in the event.

The President-elect has a well developed idea that the American people are not giving him a chance at a vacation before he assumes the harness of office. Pointing to a mass of correspondence which arrived by the last steamer he said:

"That is the idea the American people have of giving me a real vacation." He has received more than 300 letters of advice concerning forthcoming legislation since his arrival here. To-day Mr. Wilson paid \$7 excess postage on a great bundle of newspaper clippings speculating on the makeup of the new Cabinet. Calling attention to this incident he said:

"If you see that Wilson has invited this or that man to come to Bermuda relative to appointments you may be sure the news came by way of Constantinople or the Windward Channel."

CHANGE OF DATE OF INAUGURAL HAS LONG BEEN URGED.

By his announcement of a postponement of the inaugural ceremonies to April 24 President-elect Wilson changes a custom which has been in existence since Washington was inaugurated a second time. The first President was sworn in in New York City, April 30, 1789, but his second inaugural, with its attendant ceremonies, occurred on March 4, as has that of every other President down to Mr. Taft.

24TH OF APRIL HAS BEEN GOOD DAY.

Mr. Wilson's change of the date of all the great display of pomp and circumstance surrounding the induction into office of a new head of the nation comes as the result of desultory agitation, recurring almost regularly every four years, for the advancing of the date of a new President's taking office. When President Taft was inaugurated four years ago it was just after a blizzard which had torn down telegraph wires, blocked trains and filled Washington with people suffering from every form of discomfort. Then the cry against March 4 was raised louder than ever before.

Chief Forecaster Bear of the New York Weather Bureau told the Evening World to-day that Mr. Wilson must have been digging into the record of past performances in the weather line, for he has hit on an almost ideal date, since 1861, said Mr. Bear, there has been only one unpleasant April 24, and that was in 1901. The 23d and 25th have been as a rule very sloppy.

Thomas Jefferson, the third President, was the first to run into bad weather for his inaugural. He faced snow and cold. Madison in his inaugural and Monroe at his first had to buck the elements to the discomfort of all of the diplomatic corps.

BLIZZARD RAGED AT GRANT'S SECOND TERM.

It was not until President Grant's second term that Nature opened up and

HOW THE ELEMENTS BEHAVED AT THE FORMER INAUGURALS.

1789—Washington.	Cold.
1793—Washington.	Rain.
1797—Adams.	Fair.
1801—Jefferson.	Fair.
1805—Jefferson.	Show.
1809—Madison.	Fair.
1813—Madison.	Cold.
1817—Monroe.	Cold.
1821—Monroe.	Show.
1825—J. Q. Adams.	Cold.
1829—Jackson.	Fair.
1833—Jackson.	Cold.
1837—Van Buren.	Fair.
1841—Harrison.	Cloudy.
1845—Lincoln.	Cold.
1849—Taylor.	Show.
1853—Pierce.	Show.
1857—Buchanan.	Fair.
1861—Lincoln.	Cold.
1865—Lincoln.	Cold.
1869—Grant.	Rain.
1873—Grant.	Blizzard.
1877—Hayes.	Cloudy.
1881—Garfield.	Snow.
1885—Cleveland.	Cold.
1889—Harrison.	Snow.
1893—Cleveland.	Snow.
1897—McKinley.	Fair.
1901—McKinley.	Rain.
1905—Roosevelt.	Rain.
1909—Taft.	Snow.

The Weather of the New Date.
Here is the record for April 24 for the last thirty-two years upon the inaugural years:

1881—Fair.	1887—Fair.
1885—Fair.	1891—Rain.
1889—Fair.	1895—Fair.
1893—Fair.	1899—Fair.

showed what she could do. There was a regulation blizzard on that occasion. Hayes, Garfield and Grover Cleveland suffered almost as severely in the choice of the weather on the days they were sworn in as head of the nation.

When Roosevelt was inaugurated the phrase "Roosevelt weather" was coined so thoroughly did his proverbial luck stay with him even in the matter of what the skies could do to him. But his successor, the present incumbent of the office, broke all records for being a stormy petrel at the outset. Washington was like some wind-blown crag in the Alps on March 4, 1901.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN DIVES INTO MATRIMONY.

Swimmer Takes Plunge With Man-
ager, James R. Sullivan, Before
Connecticut Justice of Peace.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 30.—Miss Annette Kellerman, the swimmer, was married to her manager, James R. Sullivan, by Justice of the Peace William A. Leonard here last Tuesday.

The bridal couple requested no publicity be given to the marriage. A member of Miss Kellerman's company and Town Clerk George M. Robbins were witnesses.